

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Evening.

The Bavarian Corps, under General Van der Tann Rathsamhausen, have left Sedan, which is now held by the Prussian forces.

The French Prisoners. The forces of the former will act as an escort to the French prisoners which have been placed in his charge, and which number ninety thousand.

General Fially Not Dead. The death of General Fially is denied.

Paris Tranquil. PARIS, Sept. 5.—Evening.—The public order is a matter of the greatest astonishment, considering the dominance of the mob.

The March on the Capital. General Lowenstein's corps, composing the German advance, has arrived at Vincy, on its march to Paris.

A New Basis. LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Daily News says:—Jules Favre, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, has already made peace propositions to Prussia. The basis of these propositions is the withdrawal of the Germans from the territory of France, and France will give a guarantee that her standing army shall be abolished.

Paris Streets Renamed. The Rue Dix Decembre (December 10) has been renamed Quarter September (September 4), and the Avenue l'Empereur becomes "Rue Victor Noir."

England Favours the Republic. The Times and other morning papers accept the French revolution with favor and as a clear expression of the national will, and they anticipate no disorder.

Address of Mayor Arago. "HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS, Sept. 6.—(Citizens:—I have been called by the people and Government of National Defense to the mayoralty of Paris. While waiting for you to be called to elect your municipality, I take possession of this City Hall in the name of the Republic, which was the scene of the patriotic events of 1792, 1830, and 1848.

"I speak to you now as our fathers did in 1792. Citizens, the country is in danger. Rally around this Parisian municipality, defended to-day from siege by a soldier of the Republic. Vive la Republique!"

"ETIENNE ARAGO."

Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of this city, have received the following private despatch.

Jules Favre's Terms of Peace. LONDON, Sept. 6.—10 A. M.—The London News has a despatch this morning which declares the Prussian Government is in receipt of a communication from Jules Favre, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, proposing in the event of a general withdrawal of the Prussian army from French soil an immediate disarmament, with guarantee of future peace. This despatch is as yet unconfirmed.

Surrender of Metz Reported. The surrender of Metz is reported, with 120,000 prisoners, but the news is not official.

FROM THE WEST.

The Chicago Fire. CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—It is generally believed that only three persons perished in the great fire, as only that number is publicly known to be missing.

Base Ball. In the game of base ball to-day, between the White Stockings and the Forest City Club of Rockford, the former won by a score of 13 to 6. The game was closed at the end of the fifth inning, on account of a rain storm.

German Mass Meetings. CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—Extensive preparations are being made for a German mass meeting, to be held here on Wednesday evening at the Sangerfest Hall, to celebrate the German victories. All the German societies will participate, speeches will be made, and there will be an illumination.

TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 6.—The Germans of this city held a grand jubilee last evening, a salute of one hundred guns was fired, and a large meeting was held at Turner Hall.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Men who are at the Head of it—Who and What They Are. The republic has been proclaimed again in France, and in the midst of the perils which encompass the nation Paris runs wild in the enthusiasm with which it rallies around it. The reports, however, are still so indefinite that it is quite impossible to determine with precision the constitution of the new Government. General Trochu, however, appears to have been entrusted with the Presidency, and Ministry of War, in addition to being continued as Governor of Paris, and at last occupies the commanding position which it was predicted he would from the first, as soon as the Bonaparte dynasty tumbled to its fall.

President Louis Jules Trochu. Louis Jules Trochu, who has been proclaimed the Provisional President of the French Republic, was born in 1815, and was educated at the military school of St. Cyr, which he entered in 1835. His first active military experience was in Algeria, and in 1840 he was promoted to the rank of captain, for his bravery at the battle of Sidi Yusef, in which his uniform was pierced in four places by rifle balls. At the battle of Issy he also distinguished himself by his bravery, and was selected by his commander, Marshal Bugeaud, as aid-de-camp. He became colonel in 1853 and was placed on the staff of Marshal St. Arnaud. His brilliant conduct at Sebastopol secured him a decoration, and Kinglake in his "History of the Crimean War" insists that he was the master mind of the French army. In 1859 he was made general of division, and served with distinction in the Italian war, and in 1865, after the success of Prussia at Sedan, he was charged with the task of preparing a plan for the reorganization of the French army. His pamphlet, entitled "L'Armee Francaise," which was published in 1863, excited much attention, and especially ran through ten editions. He plainly foresaw the inevitable contest between France and Prussia, and in a recent publication he gave the results of an attentive and intelligent study of the Rhine frontier. On the overthrow of the Ollivier Ministry, after the defeat of the French at Woerth and Weissenburg, he was appointed Major-General, but did not enter upon the duties of his office. He was sent to Chalons to organize new levies, but on the 17th of August last he was recalled to Paris to assume the duties and responsibilities of Military Governor, succeeding Marshal Bugeaud d'Illiers. His popularity and his supposed Orleanist predilections made him an object of suspicion to the Emperor and the Imperialists, and there was apparently an effort being made to prevent him from exercising all the powers of his office. With the downfall of the Empire he appears upon the scene as the leader of the French nation, and upon his genius, valor, and patriotism will probably depend in a large measure the future welfare of his country.

M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Next after General Trochu comes M. Gabriel Combes, Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position of the greatest importance and responsibility at the present crisis. He was born at Lyons on March 31, 1809, and was educated for the law. He was a student in Paris when the Revolution of 1830 broke out, and he took an active part in it as an advocate for the republic, and from that time to this he has been a bold, undaunted, and outspoken champion of republicanism. He was an enemy of Bonapartism from the first, and the only compromise he ever made with it was by taking the oath of allegiance to the Empire when he finally entered the Corps Legislatif. His first entering into office was after the revolution of 1848, when he became Secretary-General to the Minister of the Interior. He was afterwards transferred to the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and on being elected to the Assembly he acted for the prosecution of Louis Blanc and Cassagnac for their complicity in the insurrection of June, 1848. He refused to join in the vote of thanks to General Cavaignac and resolutely opposed the expedition to Rome in December, 1848, by which Louis Napoleon incurred the hostility of the leading Republicans with whom he had hitherto affiliated. He also opposed the elevation of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, and after that event became his strenuous opponent in the National Assembly. The implication of Ledru-Rollin in the plot to overthrow the Prince President rendered it necessary for the leader of the "Mountain" party to seek safety in England, after which Jules Favre succeeded to the leadership.

By the coup d'etat he was driven into retirement, as he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new Constitution on being elected a member of the Council-General of Loire-et-Cher. He then devoted himself for some years to his profession, and as one of the counsel of Orain, in October, 1855, created an immense sensation by the boldness and eloquence of his defense of the reckless enthusiast who had attempted the life of the Emperor. But he entered the Corps Legislatif the same year, taking the oath of allegiance to the empire which he detested; and since that time, by successive re-elections in 1857 and 1859, he has signified himself by an unwavering antagonism to the Imperial policy. He was one of the original "five" opposition members, has advocated the complete liberty of the press, opposed the "law of deportation," fought against French interference in the Italian war of independence against Austria in 1859, and in 1864 severely assailed the ill-starred Mexican venture of the Emperor. In 1857 he published a work entitled "Contemporaneous Biography," and since that time many of his famous speeches and several pamphlets have been given to the public in a permanent form. In August, 1860, and again in 1861, he was elected *batonnet* or president of the order of advocates at Paris, a fitting recognition of his high standing in the profession; and in May, 1861, he became a member of the French Academy.

When Napoleon showed signs of yielding something to the pressure of public opinion after the general elections of May, 1859, M. Favre was mentioned prominently in connection with M. Ollivier as the head of the new responsible ministry. He saw clearly, however, the sham of the whole proceedings, and declined to become a party to the experiment of a "constitutional regime." On the 20th of June last M. Favre delivered a speech in the Chamber, in which he was as unmerciful to the Emperor as to the army, and after the defeat of the French armies, he was ready to lead the assault against the Ollivier ministry, while urging an unflinching resistance to the invaders. In the exciting scenes in the Corps Legislatif that ended in Ollivier's downfall, M. Favre played an important part, and on the accession of Count Palikao he gave the new government his cordial support in all measures necessary for resistance to the invaders, while denouncing the men who had brought misfortune upon the country.

M. Ernest Picard, Minister of Finance. The Department of Finance falls to the lot of Louis Joseph Ernest Picard, a distinguished advocate and member of the Corps Legislatif from one of the Paris districts. He was born at the capital, Dec. 24, 1821, and after studying for the bar, was received as an advocate in 1844, becoming a Doctor-in-Law in July, 1846. He began practice at the bar in Paris under the patronage of his father-in-law, M. Lionville, *batonnet* or president of the order of advocates. In June, 1858, he was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif as an "opposition" candidate, and soon took an active part in the deliberations of that body, especially upon financial questions.

In the famous session of 1859 he was one of the opposition members known by the name of "The Five," and attracted general attention by the keenness of the satire which pervaded his speeches. In 1860, and again in 1869, M. Picard was re-elected a member of the Corps Legislatif, and during the whole period of his membership of that body was distinguished for his earnest and consistent opposition to the Bonaparte regime.

M. Leon Gambetta, Minister of the Interior. M. Gambetta's name appears as Minister of the Interior at the end of some of the proclamations issued on Sunday, but is not in the list of the ministry as given by the *Journal des Debats*, *Republique*, and other morning papers. He was born at Cahors, in the south of France, of Genoese parentage, in the year 1838. He studied law and practised it with success, and in 1868-9 he was brought prominently into notice by the great speech he made as counsel for the peasantry implicated in the Bains affair. This speech marked him as a dangerous man to imperialism, and the popularity it gained him was shown by his being returned from two different districts—one in Maine-et-Loire and the other in Paris—as a member of the Corps Legislatif at the election of May, 1869. He preferred to sit for Marseilles, and Rochefort was returned in his place from the first circumscription of Paris. M. Gambetta took a prominent part in the exciting scenes which preceded and followed the accession of M. Ollivier to power; and when the Corps Legislatif was dissolved after the outbreak of the war, he was at once re-elected as a leader of the opposition to the Prince Minister. He eagerly urged the necessity for the most extensive preparations to repel the invaders, and in common with M. Thiers he joined hands with Count Palikao, the new Minister, in vindicating the national honor in the crisis. After the first reverses of the French he made haste to hold the Emperor and his adherents responsible for the disaster, and demanded that the nation should reassume the power it had ceded to irresponsible and incapable hands. Of late he has been one of the most prominent leaders of the movement for a universal arming of the people to repel the Prussian invaders, and for the salvation of the country without regard to the fate of the Bonaparte dynasty, at the cost of any and every sacrifice.

M. Jules Ferry. Among the Representatives of Paris in the Corps Legislatif who figure as members of the Provisional Government, but without a place in the Ministry, is M. Jules Ferry, who was born at St. Die, in the Department of the Vosges, in 1832. He studied law at Paris, and entered upon his practice after a brilliant examination, with promises of great success. About two years ago he revealed himself to the great public in Paris by the publication of a pamphlet entitled *Les Comptes Fantastiques de M. Haussmann*. This pamphlet started a terrible reaction against the former Prefect of the Seine, and even before the accession of Ollivier to power nearly cost him his place. The figures which were for the first time submitted to the public in this work were made the basis of a prolonged discussion in the Corps Legislatif, which brought the Government to the admission that there had been "irregularities" in Baron Haussmann's accounts. M. Ferry at once became exceedingly popular with the overburdened tax-payers of Paris. At the elections of last year he became a candidate for the Corps Legislatif in the Sixth district of the capital, inhabited chiefly by persons of aristocratic tendencies and strong opinions. M. Ferry showed himself to be an orator of powerful talents, and to the astonishment and dismay of the government party was elected. In the Chamber, he proved himself to be a fearless and effective opponent of the imperial policy, so much so, in fact, that he was frequently classified as one of the "irreconcilables."

Another Paris deputy who is without a seat in the ministry is M. Louis Antoine Garnier-Pages, who was born at Marseilles July 13, 1803. When the revolution of July, 1830, broke out, he was a commissionaire of the Chamber. He played a prominent part in the barricades, was elected a deputy from the arrondissement of Verneuil, and took his seat in the Chamber on the "Left," occupying himself chiefly with financial and credit questions. He was one of the leaders in the "Reform League" which precipitated the Revolution of February, 1848, at which time he was appointed Mayor of Paris, and was Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government. In the latter capacity he had to deal with a financial crisis, and introduced a number of important reforms, among others the system of bonded warehouses and dock warrants. He was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif in 1846, and of the Corps Legislatif in 1848, and was re-elected in 1850. M. Garnier Pages is the author of "L'histoire de la Revolution de 1848," of which eight volumes appeared in 1860-62, and a continuation in 1867.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870.

member of the Corps Legislatif, and during the whole period of his membership of that body was distinguished for his earnest and consistent opposition to the Bonaparte regime.

M. Jules Ferry. Among the Representatives of Paris in the Corps Legislatif who figure as members of the Provisional Government, but without a place in the Ministry, is M. Jules Ferry, who was born at St. Die, in the Department of the Vosges, in 1832. He studied law at Paris, and entered upon his practice after a brilliant examination, with promises of great success.

Another Paris deputy who is without a seat in the ministry is M. Louis Antoine Garnier-Pages, who was born at Marseilles July 13, 1803. When the revolution of July, 1830, broke out, he was a commissionaire of the Chamber. He played a prominent part in the barricades, was elected a deputy from the arrondissement of Verneuil, and took his seat in the Chamber on the "Left," occupying himself chiefly with financial and credit questions.

M. Ernest Picard, Minister of Finance. The Department of Finance falls to the lot of Louis Joseph Ernest Picard, a distinguished advocate and member of the Corps Legislatif from one of the Paris districts. He was born at the capital, Dec. 24, 1821, and after studying for the bar, was received as an advocate in 1844, becoming a Doctor-in-Law in July, 1846.

M. Leon Gambetta, Minister of the Interior. M. Gambetta's name appears as Minister of the Interior at the end of some of the proclamations issued on Sunday, but is not in the list of the ministry as given by the Journal des Debats, Republique, and other morning papers.

M. Jules Ferry. Among the Representatives of Paris in the Corps Legislatif who figure as members of the Provisional Government, but without a place in the Ministry, is M. Jules Ferry, who was born at St. Die, in the Department of the Vosges, in 1832.

Another Paris deputy who is without a seat in the ministry is M. Louis Antoine Garnier-Pages, who was born at Marseilles July 13, 1803.

NAPOLÉON III.

The Story of His Fall. He Assails United Germany without a Decent Pretext, and is Overwhelmed by Defeat.

The Origin of the War. Prince Leopold's Candidacy for the Throne—The Protest of France, and the Refusal of Prussia to Give Humiliating Guarantees.

Outline of the Campaign. The Strength of the Combats—The Victorious German Advance—Weissenburg, Woerth, Forbach, Gravelotte, and Sedan.

It was on Sunday, the 3d of July last, that General Prim called the Council of Ministers together at Madrid and announced to them

The Candidacy of Prince Leopold for the Throne of Spain. For some time General Prim had been engaged in negotiations with the Prince, and the latter, as stated by the intriguing Spaniard, had at last announced his acceptance of the throne on condition that he should receive the vote of the Cortes therefor.

On the 5th of July the new candidature was spread all over Europe, and France was in an uproar in an instant. On that day several members of the Corps Legislatif submitted interpellations to the ministry on the subject, and were assured that the governments of Prussia and Spain had been notified already by the Duke de Gramont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France could not give her assent.

On the 6th of July the Duke de Gramont announced that under no pretext would the French government permit a German power to place one of its princes on the throne of Charles V. The British government at once interferred to avert the threatened complication, and a long quadrangular discussion ensued between the courts of London, Paris, Berlin, and Spain.

On the 9th of July, Benedetti demanded that the King should order Prince Leopold to withdraw his acceptance of the candidature, to which the King responded that, not having ordered him to accept it, he could not order him to renounce it.

On the 11th, Benedetti demanded that the King should impress upon the Prince the necessity of abandoning the project, to which the King replied that the Prince was free to act in the matter, and moreover that he was abroad at the time.

On the 13th, the King showed to Benedetti a newspaper telegram announcing that Prince Leopold had withdrawn from the candidature, and at the same time informed the French Ambassador that he (the King) had not yet had any communication from Prince Leopold on the subject.

Meanwhile the withdrawal of Prince Leopold had been telegraphed to Madrid on the 12th, and with this announcement it was generally expected that a peaceful solution of the difficulty was possible, although France had already begun actively to prepare for the contingency of war, and Prussia had moved considerable forces to the Rhine frontier.

On the 14th, in the Corps Legislatif, the Duke de Gramont announced to the French Chambers the official notification of Prince Leopold's withdrawal. "The negotiations," he said, "which we have been pursuing with Prussia have had no other object, but they have not yet terminated."

At the interview between King William and Count Benedetti, on the 13th, the latter had demanded on the part of France that the former should distinctly promise never again to consent to Prince Leopold's candidature.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

He Assails United Germany without a Decent Pretext, and is Overwhelmed by Defeat.

The Origin of the War. Prince Leopold's Candidacy for the Throne—The Protest of France, and the Refusal of Prussia to Give Humiliating Guarantees.

Outline of the Campaign. The Strength of the Combats—The Victorious German Advance—Weissenburg, Woerth, Forbach, Gravelotte, and Sedan.

It was on Sunday, the 3d of July last, that General Prim called the Council of Ministers together at Madrid and announced to them

The Candidacy of Prince Leopold for the Throne of Spain. For some time General Prim had been engaged in negotiations with the Prince, and the latter, as stated by the intriguing Spaniard, had at last announced his acceptance of the throne on condition that he should receive the vote of the Cortes therefor.

On the 5th of July the new candidature was spread all over Europe, and France was in an uproar in an instant. On that day several members of the Corps Legislatif submitted interpellations to the ministry on the subject, and were assured that the governments of Prussia and Spain had been notified already by the Duke de Gramont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France could not give her assent.

On the 6th of July the Duke de Gramont announced that under no pretext would the French government permit a German power to place one of its princes on the throne of Charles V. The British government at once interferred to avert the threatened complication, and a long quadrangular discussion ensued between the courts of London, Paris, Berlin, and Spain.

On the 9th of July, Benedetti demanded that the King should order Prince Leopold to withdraw his acceptance of the candidature, to which the King responded that, not having ordered him to accept it, he could not order him to renounce it.

On the 11th, Benedetti demanded that the King should impress upon the Prince the necessity of abandoning the project, to which the King replied that the Prince was free to act in the matter, and moreover that he was abroad at the time.

On the 13th, the King showed to Benedetti a newspaper telegram announcing that Prince Leopold had withdrawn from the candidature, and at the same time informed the French Ambassador that he (the King) had not yet had any communication from Prince Leopold on the subject.

Meanwhile the withdrawal of Prince Leopold had been telegraphed to Madrid on the 12th, and with this announcement it was generally expected that a peaceful solution of the difficulty was possible, although France had already begun actively to prepare for the contingency of war, and Prussia had moved considerable forces to the Rhine frontier.

On the 14th, in the Corps Legislatif, the Duke de Gramont announced to the French Chambers the official notification of Prince Leopold's withdrawal. "The negotiations," he said, "which we have been pursuing with Prussia have had no other object, but they have not yet terminated."

At the interview between King William and Count Benedetti, on the 13th, the latter had demanded on the part of France that the former should distinctly promise never again to consent to Prince Leopold's candidature.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

It was on the 15th of July that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs formally communicated to the representatives of Spain in foreign countries a telegram received by him from Prince Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern, the father of Prince Leopold, in which he said:—

"On account of the complications which seem to result from the fact that my son has accepted the candidature for the throne of Spain, and on account of the troubled situation which the late events have created for the Spanish people, by placing them in a position in which they are counted by their national feelings; and as I am satisfied that, under such circumstances, their suffrages would not be as free and as spontaneous as they should be, I believe, concerning to become a candidate, I withdraw him in his own name."

The grievance of France, or rather that of Napoleon, was thus done away with—the alleged cause belli had disappeared. But the aggrandizing spirit of Prussia remained, and Napoleon was resolved on war. Benedetti had been "insulted," King William had refused to guarantee that the candidature of Prince Leopold would never be revived, and the honor and safety of France demanded a resort to arms.

So, on the afternoon of the same day, July 15, the declaration of war was formally announced to the Senate and Corps Legislatif. The Duke de Gramont, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in making the announcement to the Senate, read the following as the declaration of the Ministry:—

"Gentlemen—The manner in which the nation has received your declaration convinces us that we may count upon its support. We sought to make known our legitimate grievances. Accordingly we have required nothing from Spain; we have not deemed it necessary to treat with the Prince of Hohenzollern, who is protected by the King of Prussia. The majority of the powers have announced their recognition of the justice of our demands. We addressed ourselves, thus, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin, who announced that he was entirely unacquainted with this family matter. In view of this fact, we sought audience of the King himself, and ordered M. Benedetti to go immediately to Bonn. King William refused to receive M. Benedetti, nor to part in the negotiations undertaken with reference to the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern; that he had participated in them at their termination to give his consent, not as sovereign but as head of the family. It being impotent that these reasons should appear satisfactory to us, we insisted that the King of Prussia should renounce all claim to the throne of Spain. Meanwhile, there came from Spain a declaration from M. de Olazabal, announcing that the King of Prussia had demanded that the Prince of Hohenzollern renounce all claim to the throne of Spain. This renunciation, which Prussia persisted in having no part in, could not satisfy us, and we demanded of the King of Prussia that he should declare that if the Crown of Spain should ever be offered to the Prince of Hohenzollern, he (the King) would no longer authorize him to accept it. Our demand was just and moderate; we had no reservations; nevertheless, the King of Prussia rejected our demand. M. Benedetti, who had been sent to Bonn, informed us that he had asked of the King that he should in the future refuse to authorize the Prince of Hohenzollern to accept the throne of Prussia, if he persisted in his demand, and that he had refused to do so. We have neglected nothing to avoid war; we now prepare ourselves to endure what is offered us, and to take such measures as the honor of France demands.

How the Declaration of War was Received in France. After De Gramont had finished the reading of this document in the Senate, M. Konher, the President, asked if any Senator wished to speak, and was answered by loud cries of "No! No!" He then continued:—

"As President of the Senate, I will state that the Senate, responding for the nation, approves the decision of the Government. We do not hope in Providence and rely upon our courage for the triumph of our rights."

In the Corps Legislatif, however, a different scene transpired. A copy of the document read before the Senate was read also in this body, and after it was concluded M. Thiers rose and in a long and powerful speech opposed the course of the Government. He argued that France had received satisfaction from Prussia in the withdrawal of the Hohenzollern candidature. "Prussia," he said, "should have been attacked when she attempted the union of the German States; then war would have been legitimate, and we should have been satisfied." He recalled the blunder of the Government in the Mexican expedition, and the blunder in permitting the continuation of German unity by a policy of non-intervention in 1866, and boldly pronounced his action in the present case as blunder of equal magnitude.

M. Ollivier, the Prime Minister, interrupted him to say that it was impossible for the Government to do otherwise than it had done, and throughout his speech the greatest confusion and agitation prevailed. When silence was restored, M. Gambetta demanded that all the correspondence had with Prussia on the subject be laid before the Chamber, a demand seconded by M. Jules Favre in a long speech, in which he asserted that France could not make war on the authority of mere telegrams. But the Ministry made this a test question, and were sustained by a vote of 164 to 81. At another session held the same day, the Corps Legislatif, by a vote of 346 to 10, many members of the party of the Left refusing to vote, ratified projects of law brought forward by the Ministry for calling the Garde Mobile into active service, and for insuring the enlistment of volunteers, and for issuing loans for the army and navy.

Thus the Emperor had the support of the Chambers, as well as of his ministers, and the people likewise rallied around him with wonderful unanimity. The war fever spread throughout Paris and all France like an epidemic. A vision of the left bank of the Rhine as the future boundary of France throughout its length arose before the excited nation, the grievances which it had suffered at the hands of the third Napoleon were lost sight of for the moment, and all France clamored to be led to the front.

How the Declaration of War was Received in Germany. But the great French uprising dwindled into insignificance by the side of the grand spectacle which was presented throughout the length and breadth of Germany—a spectacle which has never been surpassed, and which has been approached only by the first great uprising in the Northern States of the Union when the war against the Rebellion was inaugurated in 1861.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

War's Horrors—Thrilling Incidents by Eye-Witnesses—A Wonderful Hospital Scene. A Metz correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes, Aug. 14, as follows:— I have just come from the hospital, where I witnessed the reception of the first fruits of the terrible struggle that is commenced to-day. Hundreds are there already, and still they come! as present disabled by gunshot wounds chiefly in the arms. No spare cuts have I seen, nor do I learn that the cavalry have been engaged in the fray. Priests in numbers were there, and women in far too large quantities—dear, good creatures, fussing about in everybody's way, and dabbling their long dresses in human blood, and seeming to think that a few tears and tender clasps of the hands were very efficacious remedies for the most serious cases. They will need early attention on the field, and I hope the medical men will be careful to save the most serious cases from the field, and I hope the medical men will be careful to save the most serious cases from the field, and I hope the medical men will be careful to save the most serious cases from the field.

After the battle of Sparrbuck, a Westphalian going out to help the wounded came up to a soldier of the Prussian infantry who had been shot through the body and was leaning heavily against a wall. "Will you drink, comrade?" asked the Westphalian. Pale and fatigued the poor fellow shook his head, and feebly indicated that he would like his lips to be moistened. When this had been done, he asked a whisper whether the Westphalian could not write. The latter at once took out his pocket book, when the dying man, "with brightening eye," dictated the words, "Dear Mother, farewell," adding the address. At this moment the Westphalian was called by a second wounded man. When he returned he found that his first friend had fallen back and died.